Charles Passenger LEAVE LEICESTER JUNCTION.

dirain inaver To at 6 to A. M.; arriving a ter-Junction at 5 to A. M.; I train, haves Leitester Junction at 6 2 t arriving at Ti 6 50 P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. From Ripton, Gramettie, Hancock, East Middlebury, Coruwall, West 4,008, wall and triduct. Way until from north New York, Rutland and Albany

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Congregational—Corner Pleasant and Main sts.
Rev. E. P. Hooker, pastor. Sunday services at P9:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 P.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 P.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 P.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 P.M. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:00 P.M. Roman T. Frankin, rector. Sunday school at 9:20 A.M., Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Roman Catholic—Weybridge-st. Rev. P. Cunningham, pastor. Sunday services, alternate Sabaths; High Mass at 10:00 A.M.; Vespers and benediction at 6:30 P.M.

EAST MIDDLEBURY. Bastor, Sunday service

Baptist—Rev. David F. Estes, pastor. Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Performeding on Thursday evening at 7:00.

Methodist—Rev. H. N. Munger, pastor. Sunday services at 1:00 and 7:00 P.M. Veckly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.

Episcopet—St. Paul's Church—Rev. F. S. Fisher, ectar. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:06 P.M. Friday evening at 7:00.

Mission Chapel—Dr. H. A. Ingham. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

Roman Catholic—Rev. P. Cumingham, pastor. ervices, alternate Subtaths; High Mass at 10:00 A.M.; Vespers and benediction at 6:00 P.M. Congregational—Rev. George E. Hall, pastor. Sunday services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.

Congregational—Rev. J. A. Devine, passon nday services at 11, A. M., and J. F. M. ureday evening prayer-meeting at 100 P. M. Bristol Directory.

Baptist—Rev. W. D. Hall, apsior. Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 F. M. Prayer mosting Thursday evening at 7:30. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Young people's services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 F. M. Class meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Sunday Evangelical Advent—Rev. Mr. Quimby, pastor. Sunday Evangelical Advent—Rev D. Bosworth; Prayer meeting every Friday evening at Enler Bosworth's house.

MAILS ARRIVE. From New Haven, the North, New York, Boston, and the West through llurington, 1:30. P. M.
From New Haven, the South, New York, Boston, McG. West, West

From Richmond, Huntington, Huntington Cener, and Starkshop, 4-49 F.M. Mondays Wednessays and Frithys, at 4-30 p.m.
From South Starkshop, three times a week ir-From New Haven Mills, three times a week fr-

MAILS LEAVE. For New Haven, Boston, New York, and the South, 10:30 a. M.
For New Haven, the North, Roston, New York, and the West through Burlington, 2:30 r. M.
For Richmond, Starksboro, Huntington and Huntington Center, 7:30 Tuesdays, Thursdays, Salurdays, at 7:30 a. m.
For Lincoln, 6:30 p. M.
For South Starksboro, three times a Week Irregularly.

For New Haven Mills three times a week irreg-FREDERICK LANDON, P. M.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GLEN HOUSE.—East Middlebury, Vermon WILL ALLEN Manager.

JAMES M. SLADE, Attorney and Coun-lor at Law, and Solicitor and Master Jancery, Office in Brewster's Block. Middlebury, Vt., April 2, 1877.

A DDISON HOUSE LIVERY STABLE.
D. SIDER, Proprietor. Firstclass turnou
furnished on short notice. Prices reasonable.
Middlebury, Vt.
5tf

VAN NESS HOUSE.
Burlington, Vt.
D. C. BARBER and O. B. FERGUSON, Pro-

STEVENS HOUSE.

S. S. GAINES, Froprietor. Carriage to and from depot. Good Livery connected with the

E. W. JUDD. Amouthcureer and dealer in all kinds or American and Foreign Marble, Granite Work, &c. With Old Middlebury Marble Co.

8. CHANDLER, Pension Attorney

RIPTON. VT. ADVICE GRATIS.



GUIDE TO SUCCESS.

n BUSINESS

It tells both sexes completely HOW TO INC.

EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be four town Lawyer, How to do Rusiness Correctly and Successfully, How to act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold unite of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells before than any other,

SERVICE WASTER ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE Law and forms for YOUR OWN Belling fact. Low p LAWYER Great success. One again pold for in one town, an ather 75 in 13 days. Saves for time its own, an other 75 in 13 days. Saves for times its own, and they 75 in 13 days. Saves for times its own, and they would be a save for times and terms also times a date times and action was saved to the control of the save and the saved times and the saved times are the saved times are the saved times and the saved times are the s

A Mother's Diare.

Apron close, ourls smooth, eyes blue,

(How these charms will dwindle,)

forning—baby on the floor, Making for the fender;

Sunlight seems to make it sno

All the spools upset and gone,

For I rather think-don't you-

Noon-a tangled, silken floss

One blue shoe untied, and one

Well as they are able;

Baby in a high chair, too,

Rahy "le a sinner!"

Tells of a marander;

Apron folded on a chair,

Apron that would not keep clean.

Underneath the table; Chairs gone mad, and blocks and toys

Yelling for his dinner, Specia in month; I think—don't year

Plaid dress torn and wrinkled, Two pink feet kicked pretty bare,

Baby "is an angol!" -Baltimore Sun.

A LITTLE MYSTERY.

"Yes Will she is the prettiest little

woman you ever set your eyes on," said Dave Redburn to his friend, William

Norton. "I have been happier since my marriage than at any other period

during my past life. In fact, I feel contented with myselfand all the world

into the bargain."
"Is she a blonde or brunette?"

asked Will. "I prefer the former style of beauty," he added.

"Another reason way you will like

my wife, her hair is of the loveliest golden shade and she has the bluest of eyes."
"Of course she's young? Though it

is needless for me to ask such a ques-

tion; for you surely would not marry

an elderly person, that is to say, one as

old as yourself, for you are on the shady

side of forty, you know?"
"Well, Will, she is only twenty-five,

and a widow."
"What, have you married a widow

Dave? Oh, have you forgotten the advice the elder Weller gave to his son Samuel? Oh, Dave, that you should

have reached years of discretion to be taken in in that manner! You have tied yoursel! to some designing creature, who will either lead you a

nice life, or put a few soothing drops in

"Now, Will, if I didn't know that

your remarks were made out of pure sport, I should blacken those two mis-chief-making, twinkling eyes of yours

for casting aspersions upon the charac-ter of my dear little wife. If all the

introduced to to-morrow evening, then

t would be well for all men to take old

Weller's advice, for she is enough to turn any man's head, however unim-

ows were like the one you shall be

your coffee some fine morning."

Night-chairs all set back again,

Blocks and spools in order; One blue shoe beneath the mat

Little fat knees crinkled;

In the crib and conquered, too,

By sleep, blessed evangel,

Now I surely think-don't you-

Baby "is a swindle!"

Getting in blue eyes;

If a baby tries!

Baby "on a bender!"

Chairs drawn into file.

Harness strung scross.

Middleburn



MIDDLEBURY, VT., JULY 9, 1880.

NO. 15.



CANTERBURY SHAKER'S BLOOD-PURIFYING

ports to be.—[Dixi Crosby, M. D. I have long prescribed it, and think it a most valuable medicine.—[Jergminh Blake, M. D., Gilmauton, N. H. Have known it for near ly half a contury. Our confidence in it is in ne way impaired.—[Carlion & Hovey, Druggists Lowell. I speak with confidence of it, having prescribed it for eighteen years. [S. M. Dinsprescribed it for eignisers years.—[S. M. Dinsmor, M. D. Francistown, N. H. Give me the Shaker Sarssparilla in preference to all others.—C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston. I have the most unbounded confidence in its bealing and reno vating properties.—[Wm. R. Presson, Druggist Portsmouth, N. H. I consider it the best preparation made.—[A. G. Wilber, Druggist, Resson. Do not fail to make a trial of this great Blo Purifyer, Appetirer, and Tonic, the first and is of all medicines, called Sarsapariths, which prepared from selected Shaker Roots, Herbs a Berries, by the Canterbury Society of Shake and is beyond all comparrison the purest, eafe and is beyond all comparrison the purest, eafe and most effective family medicine in the wor Ask for Foreign's Shaker Sections. and most effective family are more factor. Ask for Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla. The time is signed by Thomas Corbett, its invested is sold by druggists generally.

SHAKER VILLAGE, N. H., Jan. 1, 1880.

giving principle in the world of medicin and hops. It is a perfect renovator of feeble an body. It is so, because it strikes at the root of all debility—ENFEEBLED DIGESTION an



EXTRACT Undirect V Stopping the flow o

wrapper. Because of any imita-tions. Try it once and you will ure by without it for a sin-gle day, Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists.

By invigorating a feeble constitution, g a debilitated physique, and enriching with a

SALEM, MASS.

Farm for Sale.

In hirsiport, vi., the crost, well watered plenty of containing over 162 acres, well watered plenty of sound, buildings in good repair. The house is toach. A large orchard of excellent fruit in the cond. A large orchard of excellent fruit in the cond.

EVERY SOLDIER tend the advertisement of W. C. Reginger they are one of the bleed and best clining as in the United States—Read their adver 8 200

\$55.66 will prove it or forest \$600. \$4 unit free, B. Q. HIDSOUT & CU. 216 Fultion treet, New York, N. T.

hysicians

The friends parted. At the appointed hour on the following evening Will Norton made his appearance at Dave's house. ed! It will relieve Destroyed! It will relieve himediately pain in any place where it can be applied internally or externally. For cuts, bruises, agrains, &c., it is the very best romedy known; arresting the bloeding at once, reducing the swelling and inflammation, stopping the pain and healing the injury in a wonderful manner.

On being introduced to his friend's wife Will exclaimed: Surely I have seen you before, Mrs. Redburn; but where I can't recollect at

She blushed when he made the remark
—unnecessarily, Will thought.

"I say, Dave, what was your wife's

name before she married you?" asked Will, when Mrs. Redburn had withdrawn, and left them to talk over their old school days. "Mrs. Tilton," he replied. "She must have married again since I saw her last—which was a year ago-

and then het name was Dale. I'm positive it's the same person." 'Now, Will, I'm sure you are mistaken. She was never married but once before I met her, she assured me. It must be one of those strange resem-blances now and then met with. Yes, I at, you are mistaken for once in your life. I believe every word that

As soon as they had finished this sub-ject they adjourned to the parlor, where they were entertained by Mrs. Redburn. whose voice was finely cultivated, and who was a skillful performer upon the

With conversation and music, both vocal and instrumental, the evening passed pleasantly, and Will Norton con-fessed to his friend that Mrs. Redburn's powers of fascination were very great, indeed—in fact, that she was perfectly

But in his own mind he was certain that he had met Mrs. Redburn under

Nothing more was said about the re-semblance.

Some few weeks passed away and found Dave just as much in love with his wife as when they were first maran home to dine with him.

"Pray pardon what you may think boldness on my part, but what was your wife's name when you married her?"

Dave had informed him that she was SALEM LEAD CO.

a widow before he married her.
"Mrs. Tilton," he replied. "It seems to me that I met her under a different name—Mrs. Waldon—though I must be mistaken."

"I hardly know what to think of this," murmured Dave to himself when his guests had departed.

"Here are two men who think they have met my wife under two different names. She assured me that she had nown throughout New England as the WHIT EST, FINEST, and BEST. LEAD TIPE of any size or thickness, LEAD TAPE, 5-5 to, wide, on recis for curtain AKD RIBHON from 212 to 8 inches wide, a recis for builders. At lowest market prices for goods of equal qual-51 ly

names. She assured me that she had unfolded all her past life to me. It isn't possible she has deceived me in any manner, but still it's strange she should bear such likeness to two differ-tent women. Confound the thing! I really don't know what to make of it. She will think that I doubt her vered-ity, and good-bye to love and happiness when anything that savors of mistrust comes between us," he thought.

What's the matter, Pave?" his wife asked, who had entered the room just then. "Come," sie said, in the most persualive manner, "tell me what wor-ries you?"

"I might as well tell her, and relieve my mind," he thought. "She will only buigh at me, for it isn't true," He really did not know how to break it to her; and for a moment he sat still,

puzzled and beraft of speech. "It concerns you, my darling," he said, at last, "Mr. Norton said that he thought he had known you under different name from that of Tilton; and Mr. Sands, who was here this evening says the same. One niet you as Mr. Dule, and the other as Mrs. Waldon. bule, and the other as Mrs. Walden. I told them that they were laboring under some strange delusion of sight, as you had only been married once, and had wedded a Mr. Tilton, and that I placed entire faith and confidence in what you had told me."

had told me."

He raised his eyes to hers as he finished speaking; and on her face; which was flushed, was what looked very much like an expression of shame and her glance did not meet his, for he

eyes were cast down.
"Dave," she said, " you have heard the truth. They have met me under the names you mention."

He uttered a startled exclamation; but she rapidly went on:

"Dave, I unfolded to you all my pas life, excepting only the character of my

"He was unsuccessful in business dur ing the first year of our marriage, and having no means of supporting himsel and me, and being unable, after several efforts, to obtain a situation, he thought the world was using him roughly, and, being nerved to desporation, cast all principle aside, and took to swindling people as a means of maintenance.

"He went from one place to another, changing his name when he removed to a different section of the country to prevent discovery or recognition. "I pleaded with him on my knees

try and gain an honest living; told him I would be willing to live in the plainest poesible manner; but in vain. " I only refrained from telling you

this through fear that it might pain you to know that I had led such a miserable "This is the truth."

He had listened to her in silence; bu as she finished he clasped her in his arm tary suspicion. I believe all you have told me. The mere thought that you were false maddened me, for I love you

s woman was never loved before.' And he proved his assertion; for their after life was one of peace and content ment—of unclouded happiness.

Unoccupied Land in the United States. A New York paper says: The annual eport of the general land office form shes an interesting, xhibit of how large part of our great belt across the con tinent is still unoccupied. The original hirteen States contain 318,758 square miles, the twenty-five succeeding States 1,514,883, the ten Territories (in-

luding the District of Columbin), 1,745,627, making 3,580,249 all, or 2,291,355,408 acres. Of the States which became such before 1850 Louisiania and Florida alone have any area left unsurveyed, 4.6 per cent. of the whole in the former, and 26.6 per cent. in the latter. Of the seven States dmitted in the present half century, be ginning with California in 1850, Kansas alone is entirely surveyed. The unsur veyed portions of the others are in raito to their total area thus, naming them in order of admission: California, 41.4 per cent.; Minnesota, 20.7; Oregon, 85.3; Nevada, 83.9; Nebraska, 17.9; Colorado, 66.8 [Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Texas and West Virginia are not included in this portion of he tables at all, and are consequently not covered by the comparison jus nade. J Indian Territory has but 38.6 per cent. unsurveyed; Wyoming, 87; New Mexico, 89.2; Utah, 83.4; Washington, 69.3; Dakota, 77.9; Arizona, 92.7; Idaho, 87.5; Montana, 88.5, and Mr. Seward's frigid hunting-ground Alaska, has its 369,529,000 acres all un-disturbed. Indian Territory, well known to be longingly desired by our migratory people, has 27,000,000 acres surveyed; Dakota has 21,000,000; Montana, 10,500,000; Washington, 13,820,000. Of the 599, 80,000 acres in Territories (Alaska excluded), 489,508,000, over eighty-one per cent. were still unsurveyed at the parisons of these vast areas with the kingdoms of the old world, in point of size, are superfluous, and a single state ment of the kind will suffice; the un surveyed portion of Dakota alon would almost take in all of Great Britain, and that of Montana would do it, with a large section to spare. Here is a reservoir capacious enough to contain the overflow, not only of Western Europe, but of the Russian possessions and of China; and on the other side of the globe is Australia, about as large as

he North American belt we inhabit Alaska excluded. If a strip 250 mile wide along the coast of that island, omitting the porthern and hotter side, is assumed as the habitable portion, it would almost equal in size our twentysix States east of the Mississippi; if it could be laid with its northern extremity touching this city, it would reach to the further extremity of Nova Scotia, to South America, and the further edge of Nebraska There is plenty of room yet in this little world, and the changes in geography which the next hundred years—or even the

next twenty-five--will work can hardly

Central—Awl eright. Go ahead.
Jones—Do you want me?
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
can having had placed in his hands by
an East ludia missionary the formula
of a simple vegetable remed: for the
speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma
and all Throat and Lung Affections,
also a positive and radical cure for Nervons Complaints, after having tested
its wonderful curfative powers in
the thousands of cases, has felt it his duty
to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a
desire to relieve human suffering, I will
the fire of charge to all who desire it,
this recipe, in German, French or Enging with stamp, naming this paper,
this recipe, in German, French or Engting with stamp, naming this paper,
Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,
N. Y.

Central—Awl eright. Go ahead.
Jones—Do you want me?
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
are keep!
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
are keep!
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
are keep.
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
are keep.
Central—No.
Jones—Why, yeu told me to keep my
central—No.
Summer is now upon us, and in order
to stand the hot weather of the summer
to winth have beep in high as a parrot and a
bodie.
Central—No.
Central—No.
Summer is now upon us, and in order
to stand the hot weather of the summer
to winth have a full the lad solded Poll he

A GREAT WORK.

the Hudson River. The greatest feats of modern engineer ing are the tunnels. Mount Cenis, our own Hoosac, the Sutro out in Nevada, and, latest, the St. Gothard, are monnments of skill and toll worthy of co parison with the most stupendous works of ancient Egypt. The tunnel under the Thames at London may be said to have inaugurated this particular branch of engineering, and now that the principal mountains which have been for centuries impediments in the way of travel and traffic are pierced, the next great achievements in this direction promise to be like the first, tunnels under water. Leaving out of consideration the tunnel beneath the English channel, the completion of which seems now a remote contingency, we have nearer home; in the tunnel under the Hudson at New York an undertaking rivaling in magnitude anything of like nature hitherto attempted in this country. Work on this tunnel was begun have inaugurated this particular branch try. Work on this tunnel was begun six years ago, but was delayed by long-drawn litigation, the railroad com-panies themselves, with their heavy in-vestments in depots and boats for crossing the ferry and their mutual jeal-ousies, blocking in every way possible the progress of the scheme. The chief obstacles to the advance of the tunnel

The forces belind the enterprise are the Hudson Tunnel Railroad company, with Dewitt C. Haskins as president, and a enpital of \$10,000,000. While the railway tunnel under the Thames is about 1,600 feet long, the one under the Hudson will be 5,500 feet. It is, moreover, designed to be double-barreled, so to speak—two tunnels running side by side and converging and broadening into each other as either side of the river is reached. The depots of the New Jersey end will be half a mile back from the river, but the location of the terminus on the New York side has not set been fully decided. Excavation, thus far confined to the Jersey side of the river, has been pushed forward over sixty feet beyond the outer edge of the docks. Three gangs of forty men work-ing eight hours each make progress at the rate of three feet a day, and it is hoped by its projector; that the tunnel will be finished in 1883, or in time land in the heart of the city the anticlpated millions of visitors to the inter-

national fair which New York is planning in honor of the centennial anniversary of the recognition of American The methods of construction employed in building the tunnel are carefully illustrated in a recent number of the Scientific American, upon which we draw for some of the more interesting details. At the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, 100 feet from the water, a shaft has been sunk, thirty feet in diameter and sixty feet in depth. This is lined with brick work four feet thick. The river, somewhat shallow on the Jersey side, deepens to sixty feet within 500 feet of the New York slore, and the tunnel will be carried on a grade some twenty-five feet below the river bed. The digging so far has been very easy. e mixture of blue clay and san is puddled with water as it is removed and forced out by the pressue of the air through a six-inch pipe. As the New York side of the Hudson is approached, however, a solid bed of rock will confront the excavators. An original feature of the work upon this tunnel is the use of compressed air to keep out water and uphold the earth. An air-lock closes the mouth of the tunnel, and a pressure of from seventeen to twenty pounds to the square inch is maintained nside its gates. With some precaution in making the change from the outside air the laborers find no difficulty in breathing and working under this increase of the ordinary atmospheric pressure; the electric light illumines with noonday brightness the scene of their subterranean tasks, and the handy elephone serves for communication with the managers above ground. Foot by foot as the work is advanced the tun-nel is positively inclosed with bolted sheets of thick boller iron, making a huge iron cylinder; this, in turn is lined

substantial arch capable of withstandng great pressure at the sides as well as When the great work is at last ac-complished, it is estimated that the tun-nel will allow of the passage of 400 trains a day. The advantages to New York of the Hudson river tunnel, as can readily be seen, will be immense. Not only will it vastly economize the business of freighting and ordinary travel, but it will vie with the elevated railways in opening ways to new and inexpensive homes to moderately cir-cumstanced citizens.—Springfield Re-

completely around with a hard brick

wall two feet in thickness, presenting a

and down the room, changing from one leg to the other, leaning against the ceiling, and wonders who wants him.

Jones-Jones! Central-Awl eright. Go ahead.

Mocent Studies of Suistant

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, who has made an intelligent study of the statistics and authorities on the subject, says that spicide has been rapidly increasing all over Europe during the on the increase. Not fewer than 00,000 Europeans, or about one in every 5,000 of the population, are reported to kill themselves every year. The writer cited asserts that the average rate of self-destruction is five times greater now than it was a century ago. It is not improbable that the percentage is much higher now than formerly, but it may be questioned whether the increase comes anywhere near the above estimate. The apparent is doubtless much greater than the real increase, owing to the fact that statistics on this subject are now systematically gathered, which was not the case in the last cen-tury. Suicide is now regarded as something more than a mere sin or form of impiety. It is a malady in all civilized countries as inevitable as forgery or the measles. "It is," says Buckle, "merely a product of the general condition of society." and "in a given state of society a certain number of persons must put an end to their ex-istence." Recent studies of the subject by statisticians and thinkers confirm are now, however, said to be removed. this view, and furthermore show that and the work is going stendily forward there is much method in the madness and that this unfortunate phase of civilization is governed by general laws, which, within limits, operate rigidly and universally. Thus it is found that as a rule people are more anxious to shuffle off the mortal coil in civilized than in semi-civilized or barbarian countries, more in northern than in southern latitudes, more in summer than in winter, more in cities than in rural districts, more among the educated than the illiterate, more among working people than professional men, and more among the poor than the well-to-do. The Danes are the most and the Portuguese the least self-destructive,

the Prussians more than the French, the French more than the English, and the English more than the Austrians, Russians, Italians or Spanish. Apart from latitude climate has no effect, showing that Montesquieu was wrong when the said London fog made men kill themselves. But the seasons seem to exert an important influence. Most people prefer to take themselves off weather. Spring and summer are the favorite times. July offers to the victim the most and November the fewest attractions. The number of sulcides is twice as great in May, June or July as in any winter month. That women, more than men, should shun death by their own hand, and should make up but a fourth of the ill-starred list, is but natural and proper. Nor is it strange that convicts, who know neither shame nor fear, do not die voluntary deaths in any appreciable ratio. But why should the tendency to selfslaughter increase steadily and surely with advancing years, and old age rather than earlier life become the great suicidal period? For this strange fact and that in proportion to the number of individuals of each age suicides are about as frequent above threescore and ten as between the ages of twenty and forty. Even the choice of means is governed by fixed laws, which are subatially the same everywhere. Poison and the knife have gone out of fashion, and only about fifteen per cent. of those dissatisfied with life seek to escape it by the bullet. The favorite methods are hanging and drowning. which there appears to be little choice, since one is resorted to about as often as the other. Together they are pre-

ferred by about seventy per cent. of suicides .- New York Herald.

Two Clearing Houses.

The following is taken from an editorial article in the New York Bulletin, enitted "The Two Great Clearing Houses:" "A comparison of the transactions of the Clearing Houses of London and New York—the two largest settling centers in the world—presents some points of interest. London is the financial center for 30,000,000 of population and \$3,150,000,000 of foreign commerce; and New York is the settling point for 48,000,000 of population and \$1,250,000,000 of foreign trade. The transactions at the Clearing Houses of the two cities, for each of the last t.m years, compare as follows—the London year ending April 30, and the New York year September 30:

New York. London.

ptember 30 :

New York.

\$24,553,000,000

19,923,000,000

29,876,000,000

23,942,000,000

23,942,000,000

20,850,000,000

20,850,000,000

33,972,000,000

32,637,000,000

29,360,000,000

29,360,000,000

29,360,000,000

29,360,000,000

29,360,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

20,092,000,000

cumstanced citizens.—Springfield Republican.

Telephonic Humor.

Jones—Hallo, Central! Did you ring?
Central—Is that you, Jones?
Jones—Yes.
Central—Keep your ear there, Jones.
(Jones keeps his ear there, looking up and down the room, changing from one leg to the other, leaning against the wall, mentally counts the cracks in the ceiling, and wonders who wants him.
Ten minutes clanse.)
Jones—Hallo, Central!
Central—Hallo! hallo! Who are you?
Jones—Jones!

1870 3...... 29,300 000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,000
26,099,000,00

Parrot and Poodle.

Mortality Among Rich and Poor. The Egaitte, the official organ for the socialistic party in France, reports about a pamphlet with the above title, which has been read lately to the Medical association in London by a member. Dr. M. R. Drysdale.

Among the statistical results compared in said pamphlet are the following:

Among the statistical results compared in said pamphlet are the following:

In France is the mortality of persons in the age of 40-45 years, 8.3 of 1,000 wealthy persons, 18.3 of 1,000 wealthy persons, 18.3 of 1,000 mealthy persons, 6. c., two and one half times as many poor people die in a given time out of the same number of persons than wealthy people.

The death-list of Paris ahowed in the course of twenty years, from 1817 to 1835, in the Tweifth srondissement, mostly inhabited by the poor, one death among fifteen inhabitants, and in the Second arondissement, mostly inhabited by the rich, one death among sixty-five inhab itants.

Ace ording to JosephGarnier, in 1857, in Manchester, the average length of life in the poorer districts of the city was seventeen years, and in the wealthy district forty-two years.

Villerone proves that the average length of life with children of workingmen is one and one-half years, and with the children of employers sixteen years.

Edwin Chadwick, the head official of the London health office, found the mortality to be, with the wealthy classes 11.3 on every 1,000; with the poorer classes 38.0, and with the entirely indigent, fifty on every 1,000.

Charles Ansell, cierk of the National Life Insurance association of England, has undertaken the immense task to gather information about 48.044 children of the better situated classes, es-

has undertaken the immense task to gather information about 48,044 children of the better situated classes, especially in the families of attorneys, physicians, clergymen and noblemen. This book, "Family Statistics," proves the mortality to be in the first year of life, 80.45 on every thousand of the children of above-named well-to-do classes, 250 on 1,000 among the poorer, and 350 on 1,000 among the totally indigent classes.

digent classes.

In the time of life from one to five years, Ansell proves the mortality to be 46.84 on 1,000 children of the wenthy classes, and 113.69 of 1,000 children of In the time of life from twenty to ba

forty years, the relations seem to balance. There are 125.52 deaths averag ance. There are 125.52 deaths averaging in all classes.

In the time of life from forty to sixty years (in which time the number of poor persons yet xisting is proportionally smaller by far than the number of the rich) the deaths of the wealthy classes number to 149.74 on 1,000, and of the poor classes to 168.76 on 1,000.

It is shown that in the year 1873 in England and Wales, 368,179 persons died under the age of sixty years. Mr. Ansell proves that if the total mortality would not have been greater than that of the wealthy classes only 226,040 would have died. Therefore, in this one year, and in one single country with a popu-

leld, Ohio, is in her 101st year, she atecently and in one single country with a population of 23,000,000 souls, 142,130 human beings have been murdered by poverty that is more destruction of lives that in many a bloody war.

How Puss Seared the Natives. A cat in a strange garret usually experiences more fear and bewilderment than she causes. But here the cas seems to have been reversed. The Cincinnati Times sava:

An amusing story is told of a modern puss which sailed across the sea. A Polynesian missionary took a cat with him to the island of Raratongs, but puss, not liking her new abode, fled to the mountains.

One of the new converts, a priest who had destroyed his idol, was one night sleeping on his mat when his wife, who sat watching beside him, was terribly alarmed by the sight of two small fires gleaming in the doorway, and by the sound of a plaintive and mysterious voice. Her blood curdling with fear, she awoke her husband with wifely reproaches on his folly in having burned his god, who was now come to be

avenged on them. The husband, opening his eyes, saw the same glaring lamps, heard the same dismal sound, and in an agony of fright began to recite the alphabet, by way of an incantation against the powers of darkness. The cat, on hearing the loud voices, felt as much alarm as she had caused, and fled in the darkness, leaving the worthy pair much relieved.

A short while afterward puss took up her quarters in a retired temple, where her "mews" struck terror into the breasts of the priests and worshipers who came with offerings to the gods. They fled in all directions, shouting, "A monster from the deep! A monster from the deep!" to return with a large body of their companions in full war array, with spears, shields and clubs and faces blackened with charcoal. The cat, however, was too nimble for them, and escaped through the midstof their ranks, sending these brave warriors flying in every direction.

That night, however, puss, fired of her lonely life, foolishly entered a native hut, and creeping beneath the cov-erlet under which the whole family were lying fell asleep. Her purring awoke the owner of the hut, who pro cured the help of some other models of valor, and with their assistance murdered poor pussy in her tranquil and confiding slumbers.

But cats, though at first misunderstood, were afterward welcomed in Raratonga, which was devastated with a plague of rats. The missionaries imported a cargo consisting of pigs, cocon nuts and cats.

Death from a Lucifer Match. The Medical Times and Gazette men

tions the case of a young man who,

while traveling from Paris to Lyons, lit a match by scratching it with his thumb nail, and a piece of the incandes cent phosphorus penetrated under the nail and made a slight burn, to which he paid no attention. But after an hour the pain became intense, the thumb swelled, then the hand, and next the orearm. He was obliged to alight at a station on the journey and send for a medical man, who declared that immediste amputation of the arm was necessary. The patient insisted in postpon ing the operation for a few hours, until the arrival of his father, for whom he had telegraphed. Before the latter, however, could reach his son, it was too late; the poisonous uniter had gained the arm, then the shoulder, and any operation became impossible. He died in great agony, in only twenty-seven hours after the burn. This case shows the danger of handling phosphorus in

Certain Russian ladies occupy unofficial diplomatic positions, some of them receiving from the government as much as \$65,000 annually for entertaining, bribery, and other secret service expenses.

Clothed in White.
Clothed in white—a happy child at play.
Her face all radiant as the luce of morning
With fairy step she tred;
A creature levely as the flowers of May.
Who could be witch us with her childish

Clothed in white-with blossoms in her hair A maiden whom to love appeared a dety— A spell around her hung; A sense of all that nature makes most fair, That filed with rapture all who watched

her beauty, Or heard her silver tongue.

ped in white-she heard the wedding Blushing beneath her crown of orange

flowers, As her soft answer flows Like music, with no presence of the time When o'er her life, which love so londly

The shadowy grave will close. Clothed in white-her form we seem to see

Shine in the glory of a new existence Detying time and night, a z and from all earth born memories set free; While we, like travelers tolling in the dis

Yearn for the coming light. -Tinsley's Magazine

VARIETIES. William Baylis, of Plainfield, L. I., is ninety-five, and his wife mnety-seven.

The baby is sixty-six. Mrs. Frankie Williams, of Muhlenburg county, Ky., is in her 104th year. W. F. Hicks, of Westville, L. I., is in his ninetleth year, and has not a gray hair in his head.

A Waterloo veteran, named Cornelius Woods, died at Halifax recently in his ninety-third year.

Admiral Westphall, the oldest commissioned officer in the British navy. died recently, aged ninety-nine.

London, Ont., has two centenarians Christy McLean, aged 108, and Mrs. Diana Calvers, aged 101. For forty years Mrs. Abram Scott, of

Hempstead, L. L. has been called "Granny Scott." She is now ninety-A body recently found in the canal a

Trenton, N. J., proved to be Thomas Coogan, who was in his ninety-first Henry Green and his wife are inmates of the Suffolk county (L. I.,) almshouse. He is 104 years old, and she is ninety-

Mrs. Mary Simms lived in Quebec when the city was besieged by the American troops, and was born there

Near Rutland, Vt., lives Mrs. Moses ester, who does all her own housework, although she has lived a hundred Although Mrs. Sally Wilder, of Pitts-

tended the Sunday school festival heid Mrs. John Wellstead, of Far Rockaway, is still active, in good health, and attends to her domestic duties daily, al-

though she is 101 years of age. The oldest practicing lawyer in New York State is Argill Gibbs, of Roches, ter. He is in his ninety-third year. He has had six sons, all of whom have

been admitted to the bar. Mrs. Catharine Roberts, of North Alfred, Me., is a brilliant member of society and enjoys excellent health. She celebrated her centennial on the ninth of last April.

"All that I am intellectually and morally," said the bishop of Mar-chester, "I owe to my mother". Mrs. Fraser has just died of paralysis at the

age of ninety years. when he died at Meadville, Pa.

One hundred and twenty-three children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren belong to a Mr. Shearer, of Plantersville, Ala., who is ninety-six. When Springfield, Mass., had but 4,000 inhabitants, Elijah Blake made it

his home. He died there recently in his ninety-sixth year. He was an exmember of the State legislature. John Marsh, of Wawayanda, N. Y., although ninety years of age, is possessed of a robust and vigorous constitution, and has avarly all his teeth

in as sound a state s when he was a young man. Mrs. Sarah Sanford, of Baldwin's, N. Y., is in her ninetieth year and of unimpaired mental powers. Two of her sons are Methodist preachers, and two of her

daughters married Methodist preach-Matthew Robinson, of Lafayette, Ind., is 130 years of age. He says he took the first boat through the Lockport, N. Y., locks; that he went to sea at thirty years of age, and followed that vocation fifty years, and for forty-three

years ran on the Erie canal. He never

wore spectacles, never carried a cane,

and never was sick. Dot was a monkey brought by James Wardiaw, of Galt, Can., from India. It suffered from toothache for several days. One day the pain was more than ordinarlly severe, and the monkey resolved to undergo a dental operation. It found a string, fastened it around the aching tooth, seized the end of the string with its fore feet, drew up one of its hind legs between its fore feet, and gave a sudden shove, which jerked the tooth out and

shove, which jerked the tooth out and sent it flying hait-way seroes the room. Professor Beneke, of Marburg, Germany, after measuring 970 human hearts, says that the growth of that organ is greatest in the first and second years of life. At the end of the second year it is doubled in size, and during the next five years it is again doubled. Then the growth is much slower. Then the growth is much slower, though from the fiteenth to the twentieth year its size increases two-thirds. A very slight growth is then observed up to fifty, when it gradually diminishes. Except in childhood, men's hearts are decidedly larger than hose of women.

A MESSAGE.

A single drop of plearly white Escaped from the door of Heaven, It rested in its downward flight. On a brow with sorrow riven

As daylight follow on the brow of night From realms unknown to serrow Whispering tender words of cheer Breathing lupe on the morrow: These and, sweet words I some to heart

Please stop Coughing.

Some people say. I have not got the Consumption." That may be, but if you don't stop that Cough the time will come when you will wish you had. If you have weak imags, a cough or consumption in its mild form, or Asilma, go at once sad buy a bottle of Dr. German's Cough and Consumpt'n Cure; and if, after taking two-thieds of the bottle, you receive uo benefit, please return the bottle and get your money, as we sell no cure no pay. Mothers give it to your children—no morphine or opium. Price 50 cents and \$1. For sale at the Case & Rider drus store.